

CLINICAL CONGRESS AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Founded by Surgeons of the United States and Canada, 1913

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1968

Liver Injury Death Rate At Record Low, Says Noer

The current mortality rate in liver injury is at an all-time low of 10 to 20% and promises to drop to less than 10%, Rudolf J. Noer said Tuesday.

Dr. Noer, professor and chairman of the surgery department, University of Louisville School of Medicine, noted in his Scudder Oration on Trauma that prior to World War I, wounds of the liver were almost invariably lethal. The World War I figure was about 66%. Improvements in World War II dropped it to about 27% (largely through abandonment of gauze packing and the substitution of adequate surgical drainage.)

During the Korean War, the mortality again fell, this time to 14% because of greatly improved resuscitation and better supportive patient care.

"The current mortality is reported to range from 10 to 20%," Dr. Noer said. "More widespread appreciation of the basic principles of patient care and awareness of the best techniques for specific types of injury should be expected to hold the future mortality to less than 10%."

The Scudder Oration on Trauma is named for Charles Locke Scudder, famed Boston surgeon who died in 1949, and who was the initiator in 1929 of this series of orations which at first covered fractures and now include broad considerations of education and organization in the field of trauma.

Dr. Noer is the 36th orator in this series.

All speakers have been major contributors toward the objectives of the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma.



news

Jamaica Surgeon Gives Glamor to Scientific Meeting



Mavis G. Gilmour, Kingston, Jamaica, is the center of attention at the Monday reception for Fellows and visitors from abroad. To Dr. Gilmour's right is Angus D. McLachlin, London, Ont., and to her left is Robert T. Tidrick, Iowa City. More photographs from the Monday reception are on page 4.

Glass Cup With Diaphragm Placed Over Cadaver Heart Maintains Circulatory Function Until Organs Transplanted

A mechanical device placed over the heart of a cadaver maintains circulatory function until the organs can be transplanted, studies on animals show. Circulation of 20 dog cadavers was maintained with the Anstadt external mechanical ventricular assist (EMVA) Lari A. Attai, of Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, N. Y., reported Tuesday to the Forum on Fundamental Surgical Problems.

Livers and kidneys of the animals were transplanted from four to 24 hours after donor death. The functioning of the transplanted livers was demonstrated by the survival of the recipient animal for two or more days following the operation. Bile output

continued in the normal range. Functional adequacy of the kidneys also was demonstrated by chemical measurements.

The EMVA consists of a glass cup and a silastic diaphragm which is placed on the heart and held in place by suction applied through an opening in the cup. The negative force pulls the heart in the cup and keeps it in place. An alternating positive and negative pressure delivered to the space between the glass cup and the diaphragm squeezes and expands the heart, resulting in artificial circulation.

Working with Dr. Attai in the study were Frank J. Veith, Seymour Furman, A. Denize, Scott J. Boley, G. Robinson, and Marvin L. Gliedman.

Preserving Pancreatic Grafts

A method of preserving pancreatic organs for use in transplantation was described by a University of Minnesota group of surgeons. It involves use of hypothermia and hyperbaric oxygen.

Yasuo Idezuki, Minneapolis, told the Forum that the combination has preserved the pancreatic graft of dogs for up to 24 hours. While the period is not sufficient for organ banking, he said, it

Fellows' Annual Meeting
Thurs., Oct. 17
4 p.m.
Convention Hall, Ballroom
Initiates are Invited

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What H. William Scott, Jr. (left) is looking at so intently is the big board on which research submitted for Forum on Fundamental Surgical Problems this week was rated. Other Forum Committee members working "like crazy" at May meeting in Chicago are (right) W. Dean Warren and (back, l-r) C. Barber Mueller, David C. Sabiston, Jr., Richard H. Egdahl, Marshall J. Orlaff, and W. Eugene Stern. On Oct. 17 Chairman Scott will be succeeded by Dr. Sabiston.

PRESERVE KIDNEY IN BODY AFTER DEATH

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is long enough to permit the cadaver organ transfer from one situation to another anywhere in the continental United States. It also will allow enough time for tissue typing between the donor and potential recipients.

Associated with Dr. Idezuki in the work are John A. Feemster, Robert A. Ersek, Ronald H. Dietzman, and Richard C. Lillehei.

The group has demonstrated in animal experiments and in human surgery that a fresh pancreatic graft when transplanted into the new host does produce insulin and pancreatic juice as long as the rejection mechanism is controlled.

Four patients with severe diabetes mellitus, beyond control by insulin, underwent transplants at the University of Minnesota. One of the attempts failed because of too long a period required to bring the cadaver donor to the recipient but the other three attempts were successful, the graft functioning well. In two patients, insulin treatment was discontinued. The graft was maintained with good function until the patients died from sepsis and pneumonia one month and four and a half months later, respectively.

Preserving Donors' Kidneys

An experimental method of preserving kidneys within the body for a period of time after death for later use in transplantation has been developed by a Los Angeles team.

Samuel E. Wilson and Edward P. Passaro, Jr., told the Forum audience how a perfusion system takes blood from the jugular vein, oxygenates it, cools it and pumps it to the kidneys. The temperature of the kidneys is reduced to 15 degrees below normal so that the metabolic rate is lowered and less oxygen is needed.

Experiments performed on dogs showed kidney function could be main-

tained for five hours. Microscopic sections of perfused kidneys showed little change from the normal pattern. A tetrazolium dye test indicated that the perfused kidneys would survive if transplanted.

Dr. Wilson pointed out there are several important advantages in an in-place perfusion system. Time gained allows for tissue typing of donors obtained on short notice, such as accidental death. Immediate removal of the kidneys is not necessary. Certain diagnostic studies could be done during perfusion to see if the kidneys are suitable for transplantation. The system is uncomplicated, portable and does not require constant monitoring by a technician.

The investigators are on the surgical service of Wadsworth Veterans Administration Hospital and the department of surgery at UCLA Medical School.

Ciné Clinics Wednesday	
8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Convention Hall Ballroom	
Prevention and Control of Infection in Colon Surgery	
William A. Altemeier, Cincinnati	
Robert P. Hummel, Cincinnati	
Robert E. Noel, Cincinnati	
Repair of Inguinal Hernia in Infancy	
Rowena Spencer, New Orleans	
Selective Vagotomy, Antrectomy and Gastroduodenostomy	
Lloyd M. Nyhus, Chicago	
Aorto-Iliac Endarterectomy	
Edwin J. Wylie, San Francisco	
Replacement of Aortic Valve with a Homograft	
John W. Kirklin, Birmingham	
Robert B. Karp, Birmingham	
Alan R. Kerr, Birmingham	
Prevention of Pulmonary Embolism by Partial Occlusion of Inferior Vena Cava	
William H. Moretz, Augusta	
Charles H. Wray, Augusta	
William D. Jennings, Augusta	

Power sources strong enough to operate artificial hearts have been implanted in animals for one year and have shown no ill effects from internal heat or irradiation, according to another report.

John C. Norman, of Harvard Medical School, said the radioactive capsule of plutonium is capable of lasting seven to ten years, thus overcoming the time deficiency in batteries presently used.

Associated in the study were Victor H. Covelli, William F. Bernhard, and J. Spira.

What Will Happen to Grafted Tissue?

Will an old organ transplanted to a young animal become young again? Will a young organ placed in an old animal age prematurely? Is it possible that an organ can be preserved indefinitely if transferred to a different young animal as each succeeding host ages?

Thomas J. Krizek and Daniel Rubinstein, of the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland and the Baltimore City Hospitals, have developed a basic experimental model to seek answers to these questions.

In their report at Tuesday's Forum, they told of studying skin which has characteristics reflecting the age of the animal, such as the amount of dissolvable fiber structure.

When the skin is removed and replaced as a graft on the same animal, these measurable characteristics continue to accurately reflect the age of the skin. In other words, soluble collagen is age-associated and is unaffected by auto-transplantation.

Using the collagen model, the investigators plan to transplant organs to and from animals of different ages to determine whether grafted tissue ages at the same rate as that of the original donor, whether it becomes rejuvenated in a healthier young environment or whether it becomes debilitated prematurely when placed in an old environment.

Insulin Production Studied

Insulin-producing cells survive severe shrinking of the gland of the pancreas for a long period of time, according to another of yesterday's Forum reports.

Animals in which the pancreatic duct was tied off continued to produce insulin for two years, the length of the study, said Eberhard A. Mack, of University Hospital, Boston.

"Long-term pancreatic duct ligation does not lead to complete destruction of functioning islet cells despite severe fibrosis," he added. "This suggests the possibility of transplants for the treatment of diabetes mellitus."

Associated in the research were John M. Hiebert, Max L. Goodman, and Richard H. Egdahl.

Robert H. Kennedy Will Retire From Trauma Team on Nov. 16

Robert H. Kennedy, New York, will retire on Nov. 16 as director of the College's Trauma Field Program.

A Fellow for the past 40 years and now approaching his 81st birthday, Dr. Kennedy for 37 years has been a member of the Committee on Trauma, originally named the Committee on Fractures. He served as chairman of that committee from 1949 to 1952, and in 1960, when funds became available from the John Hartford Foundation, assumed the directorship of the College's Trauma Field Program.

Dr. Kennedy's primary objective was the improvement of hospital emergency departments throughout the country. He was an ardent protagonist of the use of fixed traction in the emergency splinting of fractures of the extremities. He popularized the idea of vesting responsibility for the management of multiple injuries requiring a coterie of specialist consultants in a "captain of the trauma team."

Emphasizing in his field program the improvement of ambulance services, Dr. Kennedy developed professional standards for the equipment and operation of ambulance vehicles and stimulated the training of ambulance attendants.

An overseas veteran of World War I, Dr. Kennedy served the Army again at the age of 55 as an overseas consultant in World War II. In 1962 he received the National Safety Council's Surgeon's Medal for Distinguished Service to Safety, and in 1963 was honored with the College's Distinguished Service Award.

Dr. Kennedy will continue to serve the College as senior consultant in Trauma.

Motion Pictures Wednesday

Convention Hall, Rooms H and J
1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Giant Inguinal Herniorrhaphy

Glenn A. Young, Garden Grove, Calif.

Breast Tumors Treated by Subcutaneous Mastectomy with Mammary Replacement

James J. Berens, Phoenix, Ariz.

Excision of Pharyngeal Diverticulum

Eric M. Nanson, Saskatoon

Staged Surgical Repair of Omphaloceles Using Temporary Reinforced Silastic Prosthesis

Michel G. Gilbert, Miami
L. Felipe Mencia, Miami

Hiatus Hernia With Incarcerated Thoracic Stomach

Theodore Drapanas, Pittsburgh

Technique of Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiography

Robert J. Flemma, Fort Sam Houston

Female Pseudohermaphroditism Due to Adrenogenital Syndrome

Stanley J. Birnbaum, Brooklyn
Ascher Lawrence Mestel, Brooklyn

Modified Radical Mastectomy

John L. Madden, New York

Fractures and Burns

Frank C. DiVincenti, Fort Sam Houston
John A. Moncrief, Fort Sam Houston

Resection of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm in Presence of Horseshoe Kidney

Samuel A. Marable, Columbus, Ohio
Neil R. Thomford, Columbus, Ohio
William G. Pace, Columbus, Ohio

Surgical Repair of Diverticulum in the Female

Chester C. Winter, Columbus, Ohio

Vesicocutaneous Conduit

Edward V. Z. Scott, Birmingham

Use of Split Thickness Skin Graft in Contractures of the Elbow

John A. Boswick, Jr., Chicago

Transplantation of the Heart

John S. Vasko, Columbus, Ohio
William G. Pace, Columbus, Ohio

McGill Professor David Bates To Give Ravdin Lecture Today

David Vincent Bates, professor of experimental medicine and chairman of the department of physiology, McGill University, Montreal, will give the I. S. Ravdin Lecture in the Basic Sciences this afternoon at 1:30 p.m. in the Colony Motel Ballroom.

DR. BATES

Dr. Bates will speak on the impact of recent radioactive gas studies of the lung on operative surgery and postoperative care.

Dr. Bates, who holds an M.D. degree from the University of Cambridge, Eng., is also director of the respiratory division of the Joint Cardiorespiratory Service at the Montreal Children's and Royal Victoria Hospitals. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London) and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Can.), an advisory editor of the *American Journal of Clinical Investigation* and chairman of the Advisory Panel on Aviation, Defence Research Board of Canada.

The Ravdin Lecture is named for the professor emeritus of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and former president of the American College of Surgeons. It is sponsored by the Ravdin Surgical Society, of which Robert H. Witmer, Lancaster, Penna., is president.

Patients With Ulcer, Gallstone, Hernia Undergo Surgery Today

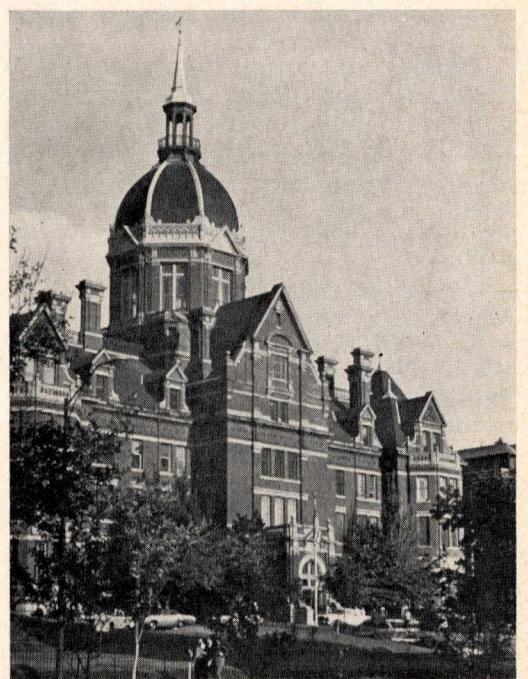
At 10 on this morning's telecast from Johns Hopkins Hospital George G. Finney, Jr., will remove a duodenal ulcer from a 53-year-old white male who has suffered from epigastric pain for 25 years. Within the past 18 months the man has had frequent attacks of pain, nausea and vomiting. His weight has dropped 20 pounds.

At 2 p.m., Edward S. Stafford has a 48-year-old white female patient who reports "pain under my ribs." X-ray disclosed a large solitary radio-opaque stone within the gallbladder, and Dr. Stafford has scheduled a cholecystectomy.

The woman reported that pain was precipitated by fried foods and usually associated with nausea and vomiting. For past six months she has had pain four or five times a month.

Mr. Five-by-Five will be Jack M. Zimmerman's patient at 3:30. This 33-year-old white man is 5 ft. 8 in. tall and weighs 290 pounds. A right inguinal hernia noticed two weeks ago descends into the scrotum.

The hernia causes him moderate discomfort and is reduced with some difficulty when he reclines and presses on it.



THE HOPKINS

The Johns Hopkins Hospital administration building is a Baltimore landmark, center of medical enclave from which surgeries are being telecast this week by S. K. & F.



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Surgeons From Many Nations Are Honored at Party



Judging from the Monday reception, it IS a small world! Shown here are (l-r) Robert A. McFarlane, Tabriz, Iran, and Pablo Zubiate, San Isidro, Lima, Peru.



Getting acquainted are M. A. Ilahi, of Pakistan, and Knud Lockwood, of Copenhagen. Andrew Mayer, Chicago, is in background.



In one ear, but NOT out the other! Mrs. Henry Swan, Denver, and Manuel E. Machado Macedo, Lisbon, Portugal.



Alistair J. Mach, of Glasgow, (right) has two obviously pleased listeners in John B. Ritchie, of Carlisle, Scotland (left) and Robert P. Hohf, Evanston.



George L. Nardi, Boston (left) welcomes our lone visitors from Togo, Mrs. Emmanuel K. Nathaniels and Dr. Nathaniels.



Lloyd M. Nyhus, Chicago (left) and G. Baird Helfrich, River Forest, Ill., converse with Muhammed Ijaz-Ul Hassan, Lahore, West Pakistan. Dr. Hassan is A.C.S. Governor.

10,843 REGISTER AT CONGRESS BY 5 P.M. TUESDAY

Total attendance at the 54th Clinical Congress as of 5 p.m. Tuesday added up to 10,843 persons.

Professional registration added up to 7,395. Broken down, this figure includes: Fellows, 3,519; Initiates, 636; Candidates, 848; other physicians, 874; surgical residents, 977; scientific exhibitors, 329; nurses, technologists, medical students, 103; federal services, 109.

To 7,395, add 934 industrial exhibitors; 74 visitors to exhibits, 2,233 lady registrants, and 207 members of the press, staff and convention personnel, and the grand total is 10,843.

By specialty, the 7,395 professional registrants include:

Proctologists, 41; general surgeons, 4,756; pediatric surgeons, 205; thoracic surgeons, 943; neurosurgeons, 96; gynecologist-obstetricians, 232; ophthalmic surgeons, 134; orthopedists, 229; otolaryngologists, 111; plastic surgeons, 154; urologists, 226; and not indicated 268.

This year for the first time the College uses tabulating equipment to calculate registration by specialty. Equipment makes it possible to obtain accurate daily figures immediately after registration closes.

Dr. Rogers Heads V.A. Surgeons

Lloyd S. Rogers, Syracuse, was elected president of the Association of Veterans Administration Surgeons Monday night. Other newly elected officers of this group which was organized in 1967 are James C. Thoroughman, Atlanta, vice president; William G. Malette, Lexington, Ky., secretary; and H. Brownell Wheeler, West Roxbury, Mass., treasurer. The Association's purpose, says President Rogers, is "to improve patient care, medical education and research in surgery in the Veterans Administration."

Temple Types Tonight at 6

Cocktails (cash bar) are in order at 6 p.m., Wed., Oct. 16, at the Ventnor Suite, Holiday Inn, for Temple University medical alumni. Wives are invited.



Ladies at tea Monday are (l-r) Mmes. Irving Strause, Asbury, N. J.; James L. Baker, Jr., Long Branch; and David Harris, Syracuse, N. Y.

Graduates from Pakistan to meet in front lobby Convention Hall 5 p.m. Wednesday

Wyckoff Heights Hospital

Philip A. Zoller, Jamaica, N. Y., says cocktails and dinner for persons affiliated with Wyckoff Heights Hospital will be Wed., Oct. 16; at Alfred's Villa, 7 p.m.

Cornell Luncheon

On Thursday at 12 noon, will be the Cornell University Medical College luncheon. It will be in the Crystal Room at the Dennis.